



BRITISH INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS IN CHINA

and the rest of the world

January 2022



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Section 1

Introduction

Market Overview

In 2021, the education industry in China was upended by sweeping regulations, especially for the private education sector. The turbulence has challenged the two major influences in the private K12 education sector: property companies and education giants. At the same time, the ongoing pandemic continually challenges day-to-day school operations.

Due to these dramatic headwinds and mounting uncertainty, the growth rate of British independent schools in China has slowed significantly from 41.03% in 2020 to 16.36% in 2021, with only 9 schools opening in the past year. More than 10 schools have delayed opening new campuses and the declining growth rate does not have an end in sight.

So everything is lost? Not exactly. Demand for high-quality well-rounded K12 education remains high/persists at all levels of society from families and central government, and battle-hardened schools already in the market are now seeking opportunities elsewhere in Asia and the rest of the world.

Growth has Slowed: Why hasn't it Stopped?

Here we look at some of the key drivers that have led to the continued growth of British schools in China; particularly focusing on the benefits to both countries.

The Benefits for China

1. Holistic Education

Recent regulation changes have emphasised that the Chinese government wants a more holistic education system. British schools, through their pastoral care and emphasis on a well-rounded student experience, are world leaders.

2. Educational Choice

Not all students are the same and British schools can provide different options for families, whether through offering different opportunities to shine, post-graduation pathways, special education support or different learning styles.

3. Local Government

Schools provide long-term employment, stable revenues from taxation, savings on state education and entice other international businesses to the area.

4. International Business

Drawing high-quality international talent and companies requires education options that are equally high quality.

5. World Leading

The private international education sector in China is world-class with some British schools regarded among the best in the world. These schools are vehicles for innovation at the forefront of issues such as sustainability and technology.

6. Third Country

There are so many opportunities for UK-China schools to expand to third countries; especially along the Belt and Road. The best in multilingual education.

7. International Advocates

British schools enrol Chinese students who can communicate and advocate effectively for China internationally; there are also thousands of international teachers who understand and empathise with China.

8. Future Partnerships

Many students, teachers and admin staff go on from British schools to start partnerships, joint businesses or other initiatives. The university sector is a further opportunity for the two countries to research and develop together.



Growth has Slowed: Why hasn't it Stopped?

The Benefits for the UK

1. Financial Return

UK partners can generate income that can stabilise fees, support bursaries and further private/public partnerships.

2. Downstream Development

UK associated schools are more likely to support a range of British products and services including EdTech, recruitment and summer courses.

3. Global Britain

UK schools with sister schools in China have opportunities for student engagement, language exchange, teacher partnerships and, in future, school visits.

4. British Education

For many millions of Chinese young people, seeing a British brand school in their city reflects on the universal strength and reputation of a British education. This has a long-lasting effect on perceptions that could last for the century.

5. Political Engagement

Chinese students who are 100% Chinese and 100% international will likely lead the future of sustainable and positive political engagement.

6. UK Higher Education

Students who study in schools associated with the UK are more likely to choose the country for later undergraduate or postgraduate degrees.

7. Trade and Industry

China is the UK's third-largest trading partner. As well as schools being a springboard for future collaborations, their Chinese alumni are also predisposed to setting up partnerships and joint ventures between China and the UK.

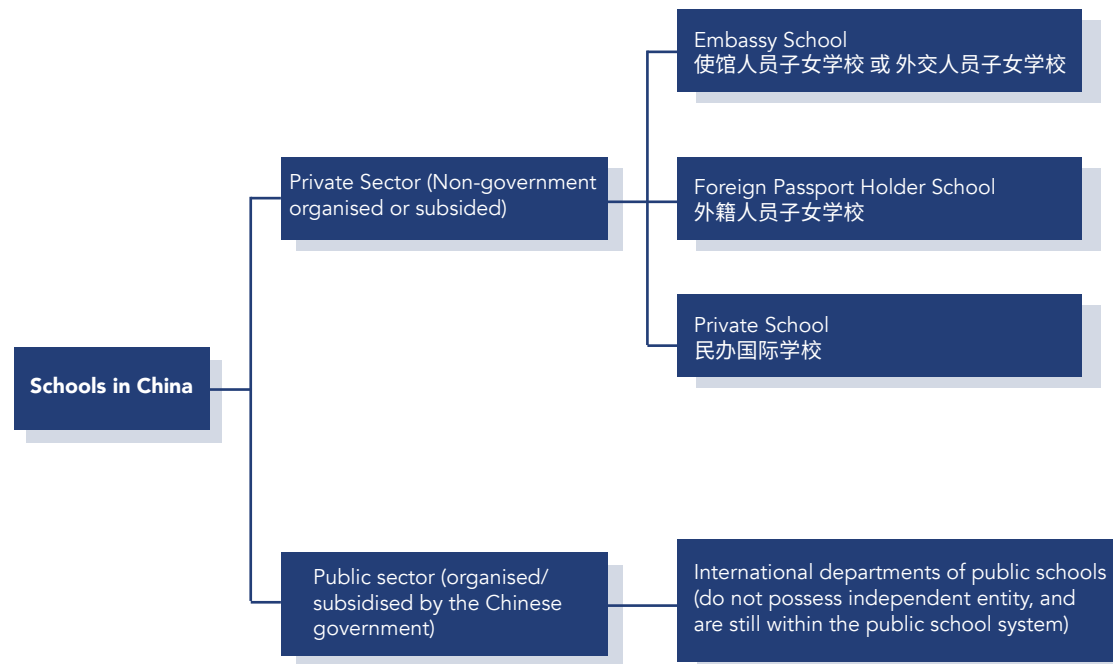
8. Market Leading

British schools that have partnered and grown in China are now spreading around Asia and elsewhere. They are leading the world and developing an entire ecosystem of school growth unrivalled by any other nation.



What are British Independent Schools in China?

In China, education is divided into the public sector and the private sector. The former consists of schools organised and subsidised by the Chinese government and the latter include all non-government-organised schools such as the embassy schools, foreign-passport-holder schools and private schools.



Embassy School 使馆人员子女学校 或 外交人员子女学校

These schools, also for foreign passport holders, are attached to embassies or come under their control. Generally populated with students from the titular country or from the families of entrepreneurs, journalists or other self-payers who appreciate the lower fees.

Foreign Passport Holder School 外籍人员子女学校

There are just over 100 of these schools across China and they are populated with the children of foreigners who work in the country; often those working in large companies or for governments who can subsidise the high fees.

Private School 民办(国际)学校

These are an extremely wide range of schools for Chinese nationals, including experimental schools, foreign language schools and schools for migrant workers (without a hukou). With the latest policy changes, there will be more classification to come of private schools in the next few years.

International Department 公立学校国际部(班)

Generally, the fee-paying high schools of government schools which offer a pathway overseas primarily for Chinese nationals. Often have extremely strong academic results with the focus on access to Ivy League and Russell Group universities.

All British independent schools in China fall under the private sector and can be described as either foreign passport holder schools or private schools.

In this report, British independent schools in China are defined as overseas campuses that are partnered with an independent school in the UK.

Seven Trends

Section 2

Government Matters

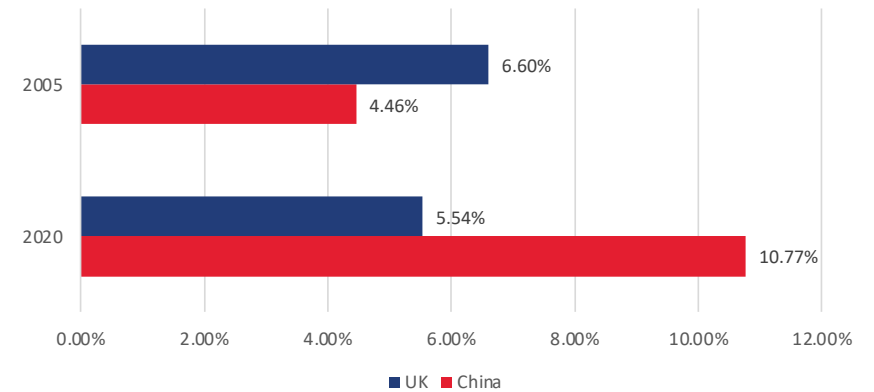
In 2021, the Chinese education market experienced drastic changes in the policy environment. Specifically, the revised Regulation on the Implementation of the Private Education Promotion Law and the Dual Alleviation Policy released by the State Council and the Ministry of Education has shown the government’s determination to take an assertive role in reshaping the education system and regulating private education.

In the past decade, capital flowing into the Chinese private education market has increased rapidly due to favourable policies promoting international education. However, the growth of this market has become increasingly troublesome for the government in recent years. Over-commercialisation within the sector has, to variable extents, restricted accessibility, increased the perceived cost of having children, and undercut or circumvented public schools and the Chinese curriculum, travelling against the long term strategic direction of the country.

To stress and fulfil the concept of ‘common prosperity’, the recent overhaul of the regulations governing the private education sector may be only first step in addressing a broader goal of educational quality, and it is likely that the government will continue to take decisive action to rein in the private sector and funnel more students towards public schools.

Moreover, given the ambiguity of many terms and articles in the existing regulations, more policy documents and implementation plans are expected to be put forth at the state and local level to clarify how the recent policy statements and opinions should best be implemented in context. Until further clarification is in place, local government is likely to embrace a sweeping approach to implementing regulatory changes to ensure their own compliance. At the same time, as interpretation and practical operations begin to be embedded and start to vary from province to province, British independent schools that have opened and plan to open in China will continue to find themselves in a complex and volatile regulatory environment.

PROPORTION OF STUDENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS



The proportion of students at the compulsory education phase in private schools increased 6.34% from 4.46% in 2005 to 10.77% in 2020. For comparison, in the UK, the proportion of students in non-maintained mainstream schools decreased from 6.60% in 2005 to 5.54% in 2020.

Source

1. MoE, *Statistical Bulletin on the Development of National Education*, 2005 and 2020 edition. http://www.moe.gov.cn/jyb_xxgk/xxgk/neirong/tongji/gongbao/
2. DfE, *Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom*, 2005 and 2020 edition. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-education-and-training>

Government Matters

Revised Regulation on the Implementation of the Private Education Promotion Law

On 14th May 2021, the State Council issued the revised Regulation on the Implementation of the Private Education Promotion Law, which became effective from 1st September. To prevent excessive capitalisation and commercialisation in private education, the revised regulation emphasises the equal legal statuses of public and private schools, bans for-profit private schools from the nine-year compulsory phase of the education system and strictly prohibits public involvement in running a privately-run school.

Two other important and controversial restrictions are the prohibition of using foreign (overseas) teaching materials (Article 29) and the requirement to ensure all members of private schools' boards of directors and other forms of decision-making bodies are Chinese nationals (Article 25).

The Dual Alleviation Policy

On 24th July 2021, the complete text of the Opinions on Further Reducing the Burden of Homework and After-school Training for Students in Compulsory Education (hereafter as the Dual Alleviation Policy), was officially issued by the General Office of State Council and the Communist Party of China Central Committee. The policy asserts the primacy of public schools and centrally organised curriculum, further tightening the regulation of the private after-school tutoring market.

The policy lays out restrictions to prohibit the use of overseas curriculum content at after-school tutoring institutions, prohibit the recruitment of foreign personnel who reside overseas to carry out after-school tutoring activities and prohibit foreign investors from holding equities in subject-focused after-school tutoring institutions.

For more detailed analysis about the two regulations, please visit: ventureeducation.org/research

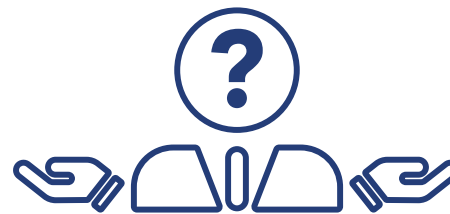
2 Pandemic Distancing

The pandemic has caused the largest disruption of global education systems in history, and is now driving a 'new norm' for schools in China. The impact on British schools, and their future growth, involves a web of interlocking factors.



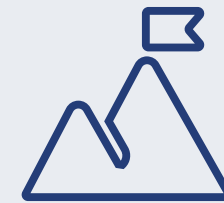
Travel

With extremely limited travel, Chinese investors are not visiting schools in the UK and UK schools are not visiting China. Less active in-person engagements have a significant impact on the development of new partnerships and projects.



Uncertainty

As China continues to pursue a zero-COVID-19 strategy, sporadic outbreaks can significantly disrupt different regions. This ongoing uncertainty, about what might happen to borders, the virus and a return to "normal" mean big decisions are harder to make and a wait-and-see mentality is common.



Operational challenges

Schools are under an extreme amount of pressure to operate at their most effective. Heads are overstretched, teacher recruitment is reaching critical levels, holistic education is often curtailed as trips and onsite visits are restricted, and ongoing online learning provisions are challenging. In the midst of this, British schools are not able to perform at their best.

Press Stop

The recent tranche of regulatory changes generated a great deal of media attention, especially from overseas. While some have expounded more broadly on policy rationales and socioeconomic drivers; the majority focus on directive involvement from the Chinese government, the 'regulatory storm' and a loss of confidence in the sector.

Exacerbated by a clash of political views, it is clear that the overseas public attitudes about the policy changes in Chinese education and the nation as a whole are becoming increasingly polarised. The most widely held perception is that China is not truly welcoming to foreign investment and talent, that the main goal is "self-reliance", that education in China is almost wholly ideological and that future investment is risky.

British-branded schools in China forced to teach Beijing curriculum in bid to ensure 'right' thinking

Private schools must "uphold the leadership of the Communist Party of China," according to the new regulations

Have British private schools in China reached their highwater mark?

Rising tensions between London and Beijing, as well as a clampdown in China on foreign schooling, have left the overseas outposts of Britain's elite private schools facing an uncertain future

British schools beat retreat from China

Emma Yeomans

Saturday April 17 2021, 12:01am BST, The Times

MARKETS BUSINESS INVESTING TECH POLITICS CNBC TV WATCHLIST GRAMER PRO

CHINA ECONOMY

China's after-school crackdown wipes out many jobs overnight

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GLOBAL EDUCATION

The Collapse of China's Online Tutoring Industry Is Taking American Educators Down With It

By Emily Tate Aug 16, 2021

Global Times

CHINA / SOCIETY

New semester begins as China rolls out 'most strict measures in decades' to ease students' burden

Global Times

SOURCE / ECONOMY

Over 80% private tutoring institutions slashed in China following 'double reduction' policy

Economy / China Economy

China's middle class families fret as President Xi Jinping 'tightens grip' on international schools

Will 'double reduction' policy lead to fairer education?

By Wang Yan | chinadaily.com.cn | Updated: 2021-08-31 11:25

China bars foreign curricula, ownership in some private schools

Reuters

2 minute read

'Reversing Gears': China Increasingly Rejects English, and the World

A movement against Western influence threatens to close off a nation that succeeded in part by welcoming new ideas.

Top English private schools put Chinese communists on boards

Jacob Dinshuber, Ben Ellery

Monday October 18 2021, 12:01am BST, The Times

UK private schools face curbs on China links in Beijing's education crackdown

Government is tightening foreign influence and seeking to halve number of children educated privately

Nov 06, 2021 07:29 PM CHINA

Prestigious British Private School Abandons Plan for Chinese Branches

Westminster School scraps plans for linked institutions in China

Elite UK establishment points to recent changes to education policy by Beijing as one factor

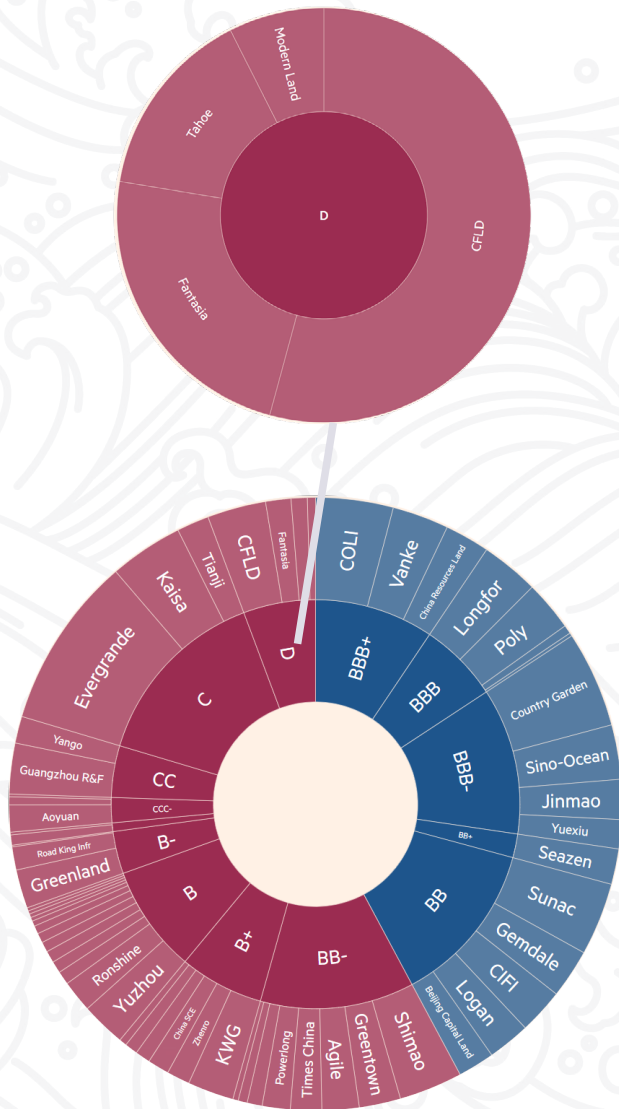


Fig.1 Average Credit Ratings of Chinese property companies

Graph from: Hale, Thomas., Langley, William and Lin, Andy. "Shimao's debt woes deepen concerns over cash crunch in Chinese property" *Financial Times*, January 7 2022. Accessed 8 January 2022. <https://www.ft.com/content/4d938920-1085-449e-867d-39b729247740>

4 Arrested Development

While other factors may take the headlines, there is another economic factor that will likely have the biggest impact on the future growth of (British) private schools in China: the ongoing challenges facing the property sector.

Almost every British independent school that has opened in China over the past five years has done so in partnership with a property company. These companies have good relationships with local governments to secure land rights and licenses, but often part of this exchange is the promise of a named brand that will internationalise the district and hopefully attract large local businesses and overseas companies.

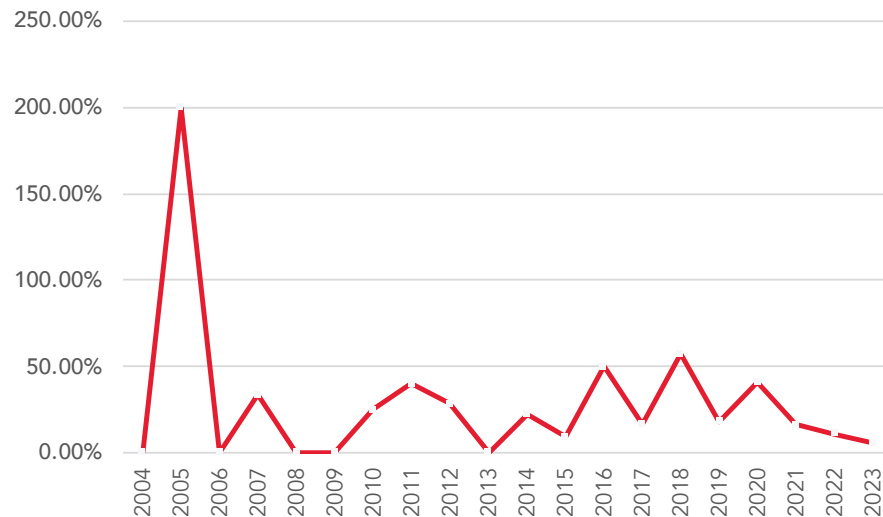
In many cases, buying the rights to a UK school in China was a powerful negotiating tool for property companies but as their finances have depleted, their grand plans to open schools across the country have also dwindled. Brighton College, for example, a school that announced in December 2019, that they would open four schools across China in the next 10 years, were partnered with Tahoe; a company currently with a D rating by the major credit agencies. (See fig.1)

British Plateau

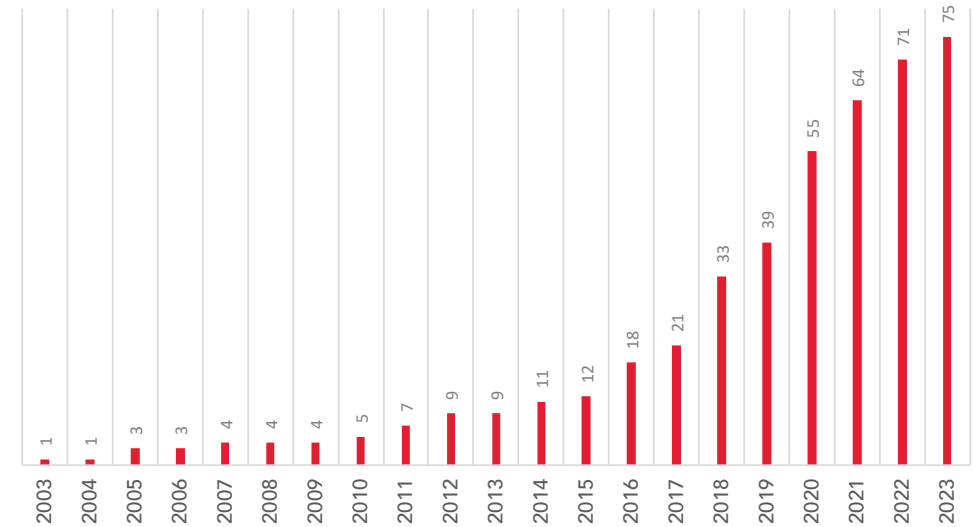
As of December 2021, 64 British independent schools were operating in mainland China. In 2020, the sector experienced a huge surge in the number of new schools, with 16 schools opening in 14 cities in mainland China. However, only nine schools opened in 2021 (see Graph.1) and around 15 schools have either announced the delay of admissions for their opening cohorts or deferred their opening altogether.

Based on current data, the growth rate of British independent schools in China has dropped from 41.03% to 16.36% in 2021 and is expected to continue to decrease in the next two years. (see Graph.2)

GRAPH 1: BRITISH INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS IN CHINA GROWTH RATE (2004-2023)



GRAPH 2: NUMBERS OF BRITISH INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS BY YEAR



While the ripple effects of the pandemic and the increased regulatory uncertainty have been key factors in the falling-off of British independent schools in China, the saturation of the international schools markets has also outweighed substantial gains for investors, who have already been content to open new schools in the current climate. All existing British independent school groups in China we have spoken to have stated that they are not considering any further expansion in China outside of Hainan. This said, none said that they are considering closing or limiting existing operations either, and with some planned schools continuing to open, growth continues, albeit at a slower pace.

Holistic Demand

Every part of Chinese society wants high-quality schools and those with an international focus are still in high demand at all levels.

Families

The demand for high-quality education from parents and students continues to persist. In the face of current geopolitical tensions with the US, Chinese families have looked at the UK as the optimum study destination; or increasingly, stayed in China and keeping their options open. British education is seen as one of the best education systems worldwide, and as a role model in holistic education.

At the same time, many parents believe that the recent crackdown is a long-overdue course correction of China’s education policy, and this ‘market correction’ is only going to highlight the importance of high-quality education to society as a whole. With the effective wipeout of the after-school tutoring sector freeing up the financial resources of parents, there are growing incentives to choose better schools for children’s basic education; especially those that can provide effective pastoral care and extracurricular expertise.

Local government

There will be 26 new openings based on agreements reached in previous years. Among these 26 schools that are due to open, more than half will be in the Greater Bay Area, which has been at the core of the government’s policy initiative for promoting international education cooperation since 2019. This indicates that, given the strategic layout and overall planning of provincial and municipal socioeconomic development, some local governments will continue to support the development of international education and attract investment to cities in their areas.

New partnerships to open British independent schools in China will likely be limited and will only occur in non-central districts of first-tier cities and non-first-tier cities.

	No. of schools opened in 2021	No. of schools due to open
First-tier cities	22	8
Non-first-tier cities	42	18

Central government





There is a tendency outside of China to see every central government action as implicitly anti-foreign. The recent regulatory changes were almost wholly focused on stopping the blurring of lines and commercialisation of public schools; the incredibly small number of British school partnerships are barely a blip on the radar. Extremely high-quality schools that are effectively led (while being compliant with all government regulations) are not the focus or target of recent changes.



Slow Bloat from China

There are currently 29 British independent schools running 64 campuses in mainland China. 12 of these school brands run a further 22 non-UK/non-China campuses.

The 12 schools brands running campuses both in China and other countries in 2021:

 Bromsgrove School	 Charterhouse School	 Cranleigh School
 Dulwich College <small>(INTERNATIONAL)</small>	 Harrow School <small>哈罗学校</small>	 King's College School Wimbledon
 MALVERN COLLEGE	 Reigate Grammar School <small>RGS</small>	 REPTON Repton School
 Royal Grammar School Guildford	 The Perse School	 WELLINGTON COLLEGE Wellington College

In 2024, there will be 15 British independent schools running overseas campuses in both China and other countries, running a total of 109 overseas campuses. Based on current data and discussions, more brands will look to open campuses in other Asian countries.

 Concord College <small>(open in Sunshua City, Malaysia in 2023)</small>	 Shrewsbury School <small>(open in Guangzhou, China in 2022)</small>	 The King's School Cantebury <small>(open in Vattanac, Cambodia in 2023)</small>
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Slow Bloat from China



Numbers of Overseas Campuses by Country in 2024:

- China 79
- Bulgaria 1
- Cambodia 1
- Caribbean 1
- Egypt 2
- India 1
- Japan 2
- Malaysia 3
- Monaco 1
- Morocco 1
- Myanmar 1
- Qatar 1
- Singapore 2
- South Korea 1
- Switzerland 1
- Thailand 5
- UAE 5
- Vietnam 1

Section 3

Maps and Directory

Disclaimer: the listed schools that are yet to open are compiled through speaking with schools, and researching press reports and school or partner announcements. Due to the uncertainty posed by the changing regulations and the pandemic, those marked TBC are most speculative.

British Independent Schools Operating in 2021



Numbers of British independent schools in different provinces:

Beijing: 4

Chongqing: 2

Fujian: 2

Guangdong: 22

Guangxi: 1

Hainan: 3

Hebei: 1

Heilongjiang: 1

Hunan: 2

Jiangsu: 14

Jilin: 1

Shandong: 1

Shanghai: 12

Shanxi: 1

Sichuan: 3

Tianjin: 4

Yunnan: 1

Zhejiang: 11

British Independent Schools Due to Open

School	Province
Adcote Central Zhejiang campus	Zhejiang
Ardingly School	Guangdong
Benenden School	Guangdong
Harrow ILA Tangjiawan	Guangdong
Harrow ILA Guangzhou	Guangdong
Harrow ILA Suzhou	Jiangsu
Harrow ILA Shenzhen Longgang	Guangdong
King's College School Shenzhen	Guangdong
Lucton Chongqing	Chongqing
Reigate Grammar School Zhangjiagang	Jiangsu
Reigate Grammar School Shenzhen	Guangdong
Shrewsbury International School, Guangzhou Nansha	Guangdong
St Bees School Loong Bay Campus	Guangdong
St Paul's Girls' School Shenzhen	Guangdong
Uppingham School	Chongqing
Uppingham School	Yunnan
Uppingham School	Heilongjiang
Huili School Nantong	Jiangsu
Huili Nursery Nantong	Jiangsu
Wycombe Abbey International School Sanya	Hainan
Wycombe Abbey International School Jiaxing	Zhejiang
Wycombe Abbey International School Hengqin	Guangdong
Wycombe Abbey International School Shenzhen	Guangdong



Directory

UK School	Chinese Partner	School	Year	City	Province
Adcote School	Ray Education Group	Adcote School Shanghai	2018	Shanghai	Shanghai
	Ray Education Group and Ideal Education	Adcote School Suzhou	2020	Suzhou	Jiangsu
	Ray Education Group and Zhejiang Lonve Group Holding Limited	Adcote Central Zhejiang Campus	2022	Jinhua	Zhejiang
Ardingly School	Blue Valley Academy	TBC	2023	Zhongshan	Guangdong
Benenden School	CTF Education Group (Chow Tai Fook Group)	Benenden School	2023	Guangzhou	Guangdong
Bromsgrove School	Mission Hills Group	Bromsgrove School Mission Hills	2016	Shenzhen	Guangdong
Cardiff and Vale College	Shanghai Yijin Education Group	Cardiff and Vale College Shanghai	2016	Shanghai	Shanghai
		Cardiff and Vale College Changzhou	2019	Changzhou	Jiangsu
		Cardiff and Vale College Pinghu	2020	Jiaxing	Zhejiang
		Cardiff and Vale College Yiwu	2021	Yiwu	Zhejiang
Charterhouse School	Charterhouse Asia	Charterhouse College, Shenzhen	2021	Shenzhen	Guangdong
Concord College	LangSheng Education	Shanghai Concord Bilingual School	2017	Shanghai	Shanghai
Cranleigh School	Cogdel Education Group/ Future Group	Cranleigh School Changsha	2020	Changsha	Hunan
Dulwich College	Dulwich College Management International	Dulwich College Shanghai Pudong	2003	Shanghai	Shanghai
		Dulwich College Beijing	2005	Beijing	Beijing
		Dulwich College Suzhou	2007	Suzhou	Jiangsu
		Dulwich International High School Zhuhai	2010	Zhuhai	Guangdong
		Dulwich International High School Suzhou	2012	Suzhou	Jiangsu
		Dulwich College Shanghai Puxi	2016	Shanghai	Shanghai

Directory

UK School	Chinese Partner	School	Year	City	Province
Dulwich College	Dulwich College Management International	Dehong International Chinese School Shanghai	2017	Shanghai	Shanghai
		Dehong International Chinese School Beijing	2019	Beijing	Beijing
		Dehong Xi'an International Chinese School (Elementary School)	2019	Xi'an	Shanxi
Fettes College	Bright Scholar	Fettes College Guangzhou	2020	Guangzhou	Guangdong
Gordonstoun School	Hampton Group	Gordonstoun China School	2023	TBC	TBC
Harrow School	Asia International Limited/ Harrow International Management Services Ltd	Harrow International School Beijing	2005	Beijing	Beijing
		Harrow International School Shanghai	2016	Shanghai	Shanghai
		Harrow ILA Haikou	2020	Haikou	Hainan
		Harrow International School Shenzhen, Qianhai	2020	Shenzhen	Guangdong
		Harrow International School Haikou	2020	Haikou	Hainan
		Harrow ILA Chongqing	2020	Chongqing	Chongqing
		Harrow ILA Zhuhai, Hengqin	2021	Zhuhai	Guangdong
		Harrow ILA Nanning	2021	Nanning	Guangxi
		Harrow ILA Guangzhou	TBC	Guangzhou	Guangdong
		Harrow ILA Shenzhen Longgang	TBC	Shenzhen	Guangdong
		Harrow ILA Suzhou	TBC	Suzhou	Jiangsu
King's College School, Wimbledon	Dipont Education	Nanwai King's College School Wuxi	2018	Wuxi	Jiangsu
		RDFZ King's College School	2018	Hangzhou	Zhejiang
		King's College School Chengdu	2021	Chengdu	Sichuan
King's College School, Wimbledon	Dipont Education/ Kingkey Group	King's College School Shenzhen	2023	Shenzhen	Guangdong
Kingswood School	Bohua Education Group	Kingswood International School Beijing	2018	Beijing	Beijing
Lady Eleanor Holles School	TrumpTech (Hong Kong) Limited	Lady Eleanor Holles International School Foshan	2020	Foshan	Guangdong

Directory

UK School	Chinese Partner	School	Year	City	Province
Lucton School	Opal Education	Lucton Shanghai	2018	Shanghai	Shanghai
	MCC Real Estate	Lucton Chongqing	TBC	Chongqing	Chongqing
Malvern College	Hong Kong Babylon Education	Malvern College Qingdao	2012	Qingdao	Shandong
		Malvern College Chengdu	2015	Chengdu	Sichuan
Merchiston Castle School	Shenzhen Merchiston International Education Co. Ltd	Merchiston International School Shenzhen	2018	Shenzhen	Guangdong
Myddelton College	Ray Education Group	Myddelton College Jinhua	2020	Jinhua	Zhejiang
Reigate Grammar School	China New Town Development Company	Reigate Grammar School Nanjing	2019	Nanjing	Jiangsu
	Kaiyuan Education Fund	Reigate Grammar School Zhangjiagang	2022	Suzhou	Jiangsu
	Junsheng Group/ Kaiyuan Education Fund	Reigate Grammar School Shenzhen	2022	Shenzhen	Guangdong
Repton School	Chiway Education Group	Repton Xiamen	2020	Xiamen	Fujian
	Kingold Education	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Royal Grammar School, Guildford	Gemdale Education	Royal Grammar School Guilford Nanjing	2021	Nanjing	Jiangsu
Sedbergh School	The Rong Qiao Group	Rong Qiao Sedbergh School	2018	Fuzhou	Fujian
Shrewsbury School	Shrewsbury International Asia	Shrewsbury International School, Guangzhou Nansha	2022	Guangzhou	Guangdong
St Bees School	Full Circle Group	St Bees Dongguan	2020	Dongguan	Guangdong
		St Bees School Shijiazhuang	2020	Shijiazhuang	Hebei
		St Bees School Loong Bay Campus	TBC	Zhanjiang	Guangdong
St John's College	Essence Education	St John's College Changchun	2020	Changchun	Jilin
St Paul's Girls' School	Herald Education Hong Kong	SPGS International School Chengdu	2021	Chengdu	Sichuan
		St Paul's Girls' School Shenzhen	2022	Shenzhen	Guangdong

Directory

UK School	Chinese Partner	School	Year	City	Province
Sutton Valence School	Hopeland International Kindergarten Group	HIKSVS International School	2017	Tianjin	Tianjin
The King's School, Canterbury	HengYu Group	The King's School Shenzhen International	2019	Shenzhen	Guangdong
The Perse School	Cheung and Sons	The Perse School Suzhou	2020	Suzhou	Jiangsu
Thetford Grammar School	China Financial Services Holdings	Thetford Prep School Shanghai	2019	Shanghai	Shanghai
		Thetford Prep School Changsha	2020	Changsha	Hunan
Uppingham School	China Investment Development Co, Ltd	Uppingham School	TBC	Chongqing	Chongqing
	TBC	Uppingham School	TBC	Kunming	Yunnan
	Pattison International Educational Group	Pattison International Pre-School	TBC	Harbin	Heilongjiang
Wellington College	Wellington College China	Wellington College International Tianjin	2011	Tianjin	Tianjin
		Wellington College Bilingual Tianjin Nursery	2011	Tianjin	Tianjin
		Wellington College Bilingual Tianjin A-Level Centre	2014	Tianjin	Tianjin
		Wellington College International Shanghai	2014	Shanghai	Shanghai
		Wellington College International Hangzhou	2018	Hangzhou	Zhejiang
Wellington College	Wellington College China Huili	Huili Nursery Shanghai	2016	Shanghai	Shanghai
		Huili School Shanghai	2018	Shanghai	Shanghai
		Huili School Hangzhou	2018	Hangzhou	Zhejiang
		Wellington College International Hangzhou	2018	Hangzhou	Zhejiang
		Huili Nursery Hangzhou	2018	Hangzhou	Zhejiang
		Huili School Nantong	2022	Nantong	Jiangsu
		Huili Nursery Nantong	2022	Nantong	Jiangsu

Directory

UK School	Chinese Partner	School	Year	City	Province
Wycombe Abbey School	BE Education	Wycombe Abbey International School Changzhou	2016	Changzhou	Jiangsu
		Wycombe Abbey International School Hangzhou	2021	Hangzhou	Zhejiang
		Wycombe Abbey International School Nanjing	2021	Nanjing	Jiangsu
		Wycombe Abbey International School Sanya	TBC	Sanya	Hainan
		Wycombe Abbey International School Jiaxing	TBC	Jiaxing	Zhejiang
	Silk Road Financial Holdings	Wycombe Abbey International School Hengqin	TBC	Zhuhai	Guangdong
	Kingkey Group	Wycombe Abbey International School Shenzhen	TBC	Shenzhen	Guangdong

British School Awards 2021

The inaugural British Schools Awards (BSA), organised by the British Chamber of Commerce in China in collaboration with the British Embassy in China, was successfully concluded in November 2021. The awards celebrate the best of British K12 education in China and is opened to all British-style schools in the country.

Next year, the BSA will be held in Chengdu by the British Chamber of Commerce Southwest China. For more information about next year's event and sponsorship opportunities, please contact at education@britishchamber.cn

Education Supplier



Heads' Choice

Staff Development



WELLINGTON COLLEGE
CHINA
惠灵顿(中国)



杭州市萧山区立学校
HULI SCHOOL HANGZHOU

Students for Sustainability



MALVERN
COLLEGE CHENGDE
马尔文学校

School Design



design by: Scott Brownrigg

Empowering Students



HARROW
BEIJING
哈罗北京

Holistic Education Science and Technology



DULWICH COLLEGE
[BEIJING]
北京德威英国国际学校

Diversity and Inclusion

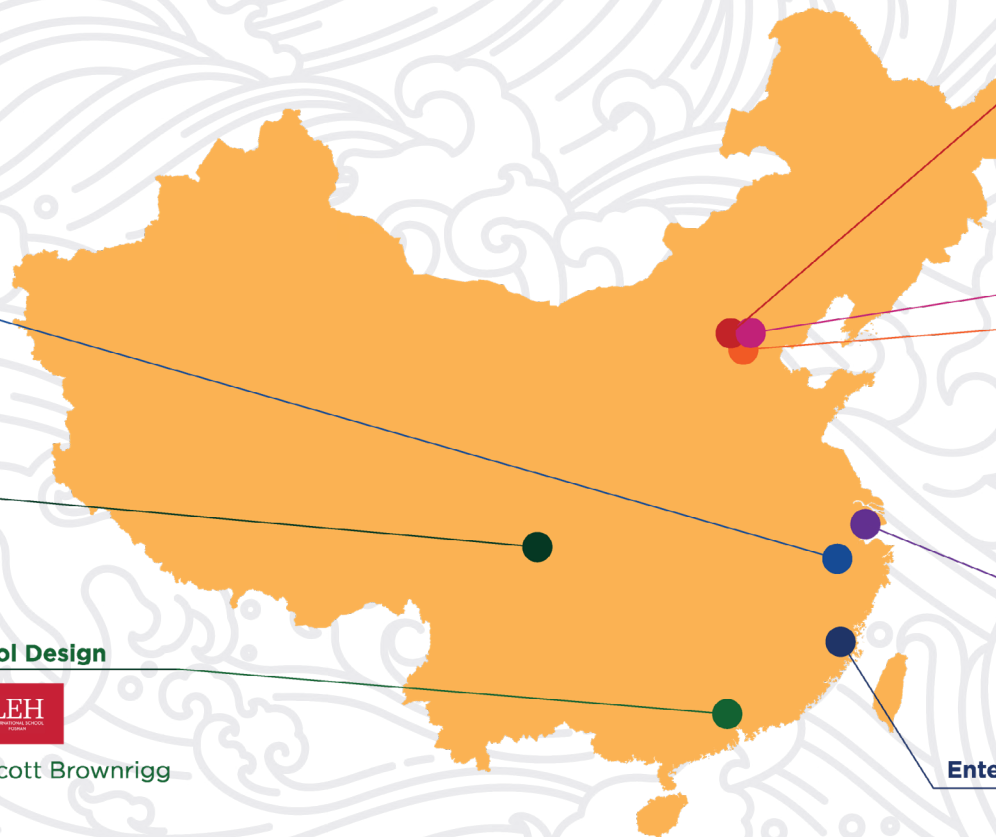


DULWICH COLLEGE
[SHANGHAI PUXI]
上海德威外籍人员子女学校(浦西)

Enterprise and Employability



RONG QIAO SEDBERGH SCHOOL
融侨赛德伯学校





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